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THE ISSUES TO BE MET

The course of the coming campaign and the issues to be discussed in the battle to be fought, are being lined up.

The Democratic position was clearly outlined in the personally conducted convention at St. Louis and the cry of the campaign will be a paean of praise for the president and the slogan, "Praise God for Wilson; he has kept us out of war".

This is not a difficult position to meet and not a hard one to overcome as the people have had the lesson of Wilson's performances and his vacillating positions.

The contention as to the peace we have had, will be met by the probing question, "Out of what war has Wilson kept us?"

Has he kept the United States out of war with Mexico? The history of the last two years will answer. History will tell that during this time the American navy has seized one Mexican city; that a portion of the U. S. army is at the present time in Mexico; that more Americans have been killed by the bandits over the border than were slain during the whole war with Spain; that the American flag has been insulted and no retribution accorded; that our boundaries have been crossed time and time again by Mexican troops in arms; that American towns have been attacked and American soldiers and civilians have been killed on American soil by Mexicans.

This may have been keeping us out of war with Mexico, but by this action we have suffered the honors of war without the compensations that came with our war with Spain when we brought tranquility and peace to a country overthrown with anarchy and tyranny.

Has Wilson kept us out of war with Europe? He could not have got us into that war without having been guilty of impeachment charges. We are not the only nation in the western hemisphere that has kept out of it. All the South American nations have escaped its horrors as well as ourselves. Why is Mr. Wilson entitled to special credit? There are neutral nations in Europe which have not become involved, when their propinquity and relationships with the belligerent nations would more likely have brought them in.

To become involved in the European struggle would have been a wanton and an unnecessary intrusion into matters with which we have no possible concern.

Not being embroiled in this terrible struggle is but the natural thing and natural and proper, but to have become involved would have been close to betrayal of the American citizenship and reckless inefficiency and inadequate comprehension of duty or conditions.

SOMETHING NEW

The coming into American waters of the submarine from across the Atlantic is an epochal event of very great importance and goes to show that the days of strange and new and unexpected things have not gone by.

What this may mean to the future in war and in peace is beyond our comprehension. It may mean the reversal of former methods of procedure in war activities.

This arrival of the submarine after a voyage of such length may mean that with a sufficient number of these vessels used as merchantmen Germany can defeat entirely the British blockade which produces a shortage not only of food but war supplies in the central powers.

With only the Deutschland, Germany can thwart entirely the British censorship of mails and care for its own economic condition by sending American securities to the United States for sale. Then it could load the returning submarine with a cargo of war munitions, though by so doing Germany would overthrow its own argument that the United States has been unneutral because the allies were able, while the central powers were unable, to obtain safely American products.

There is another consideration in that Germany, by loading on the Deutschland two small defensive guns, has abandoned the contention that any armament makes a vessel a ship of war subject to attack without warning.

At all events the arrival of this surprise has

torn away that "ocean bulwark," behind which we have so long hidden and which we have believed furnished absolute protection.

We have now to reckon with a new style of foe. It will be possible for a foreign enemy to dispatch hundreds of great submarines across the Atlantic and the Pacific, appearing suddenly on our shores without warning but capable of terrible destruction.

This mystic vessel passed the Virginia capes and was not even suspected. It came into port unheralded and unbelieved by the officials of this country.

It recalls "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," which was read by thousands of interested and sceptical people when Jules Verne gave that story life.

No one regarded it as other than a thing of fancy and one that could never become real, and yet after these few years this under-sea vessel has come to our ports a genuine reality. No wonder that Captain Coker on board an American vessel called "What craft is that," as the strange marine curiosity showed itself for the first time; or that he responded "The devil!" when the answer was that it was His German Majesty's under-water liner, the Deutschland.

Germany has surprised the world with a remarkable accomplishment.

POLITICS AND THE SCHOOLS

State Superintendent White certainly stirred up a mare's nest when he took upon himself the direction of the action of the teachers of the state relative to an expression of choice for the office now held by Prof. White himself, upon a political ticket and after a bitter political fight.

The latest protest comes from Superintendent, of County Schools for Eddy county, W. A. Poore, who gives voice to the general feeling that the teachers of the state have a full and unbridled right to give expression to their choice as have any other persons in any other profession. White has gone to an unexcusable limit in the matter of the action of the teachers of Quay county in the endorsement given Prof. J. H. Wagner. This action was not taken in the institute, but at the meeting of the county teachers' association held afterward.

They are giving expression to their individual choice as a right accorded every individual in the state.

No one is more interested in having a competent official in the chair of the chief of the school bureau, than the teachers themselves, and there should be no abridgement of their rights.

It is not a question of politics in any sense, but a choice of individuals for public position.

This question of individual preference is one of the leading issues of the day, and has taken root in the minds of the voters of the state, and it is a thing worthy of congratulation rather than condemnation, that the teachers are taking an interest in public affairs, seeking the best men for public position.

The endorsement of Asplund and Wagner and Sweney and Hill was absolutely the proper thing on the part of the teachers and they were but doing their part as citizens, giving expression to their choice.

State Superintendent White will have a hard row to hoe in making political capital for himself while charging the same of others, unless it is his intention to run next fall on an independent, non-partisan ticket all by his lonesome.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

Among other things that will be issues in the campaign upon which we are entering will be that of the prosperity of the country.

The Democrats have been making a great ado over the alleged statement that there was never so much money in the United States as at the present time, even though no one seems to be able to get hold of it aside from the owners of the munition factories and the big corporations, including the banks.

In the meantime, with this glowing prosperity, the war tax continues to be in style and we are forced to pay the same tax on the same things that we were forced to during the progress of the civil war. It seems a little out of the ordinary that this so-called war tax continues when we are outside the pale of the war zone.

The expressions of Chairman Harding, of the Chicago convention, struck deep into the hearts and consciences of those who heard and those who read them.

His description of the money, just now so abundant in the United States, was, "gold sluiced from the river of blood".

His prayer that God forbid any of us to

boast of wealth derived from the devastation of Europe, and the merciless slaughter of our fellowmen, was solemnly impressive.

War is ever the source of transitory prosperity, not only among neutrals but among the fighting nations themselves.

But after the war, what?

What of the day, when Europe, facing ruin will look with envious eyes upon the wealth we have accumulated here? Where shall we look in that time of industrial peril?

Shall our country's industries be left then to the weak hands of economic theorists who would ruthlessly sacrifice interests to their doctrines of free trade, or shall our destinies be confided to the men who believe in protecting them from calamitous and voracious competition, which will be even more greedy and avaricious than it was in other times, before the need forced by the devastation of war, presses so heavily upon the nations now engaged.

It is not mere campaign talk that war in Europe has brought to this country a false prosperity which is but evanescent and that will vanish when the world is once more giving heed to economical affairs rather than to slaughter.

This is one of the issues that must be met, and it is one of the big things in the national arena.

It is increasingly evident that the minds of the American people are turned to this issue and that they are weary of fictitious prosperity which they know cannot last. It means a return to Republican rule.

NOT SO CRUEL

It has been the custom and habit of many to berate the corporations and to argue that they have no soul and no mercy; that they would grind labor down only to enhance their own wealth and power.

But now and then the other side appears and the corporations show that, without ostentation and bluster and loud noise, they are more human than some of the very individuals who malign them.

The Atchison, Topka and Santa Fe railroad company, one of the largest of the country's corporations has just given evidence of this very thing.

According to a circular received within the past week by the railroad officials of this corporation, in the various cities of the west, it is given out that the railroad company will pay benefits to the families of employees dying in its service.

The announcement is as follows:

"Beginning July 1, 1916, the company proposes to pay to such party or parties as such employee, dying while in its service and who has been in its employ for two or more years continuously, may have designated in writing as his beneficiary or beneficiaries, or, in case of failure to make such designation, then to his next kin dependent upon him, a sum equal to five per cent of the salary or wage received by him during the twelve months immediately preceding his death, multiplied by the number of years of continuous service, provided that the maximum amount to be so paid shall be one year's pay, but in no case shall exceed \$3,000; and provided further, that the minimum shall be \$250."

So, in one instance, at least the cry of "The soulless corporation", is inappropriate and a misfit.

As a matter of fact, the people of this section, are beginning to appreciate the value of this great railroad as it has been the agency which has opened the way and blazed the trail for the entrance of our prosperity and has brought to the attention of the people of the east the values and the wonders of the west.

It has been the pioneer in the slogan of the day, "See America First", and has given to the tourists who have been enamoured of European travel and who have thought that all the scenic wonders and the prehistoric marvels could be found across the sea, a new knowledge of their own land.

It has given to American people, the wondrous cliff ruins of an unknown people; the unapproachable Grand Canyon; the mountain scenery; the deep gorges; the rushing rivers of the Rockies. It has opened to the investor the mines which were valueless till they could be made approachable; the lands for the farmer; the open gate to the stockman; the channel for the western trade.

So, while we shout of the wrongs of corporate control, we must at the same time freely acknowledge that this country would be practically unknown to-day, but for the entrance of the great railroad systems that have brought it to the world's view.

CALL

For Republican State Convention

BY ORDER of the Republican State Central Committee a delegate convention of the Republican Party of the State of New Mexico, is hereby called to meet in the city of Santa Fe, on the 23rd day of August, A. D., 1916 at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of placing in nomination the following Congressional, Judicial and State officers, to-wit:

- 3 Candidates for Presidential Electors
- 1 Candidate for United States Senator for a term of six years.
- 1 Candidate for Representative in the 65th Congress of the United States.
- 1 Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of eight years.
- 1 Candidate for Governor.
- 1 Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.
- 1 Candidate for Secretary of State.
- 1 Candidate for State Auditor.
- 1 Candidate for State Treasurer.
- 1 Candidate for Attorney General.
- 1 Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- 1 Candidate for Commissioner of Public Lands.
- Each for a term of two years.
- 1 Candidate for Corporation Commissioner for the term of six years.

and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the said convention.

The several Counties of the state will be entitled to representation, in said convention as follows:

| County | Delegates. |
|------------|------------|
| Bernalillo | 25 |
| Chaves | 4 |
| Colfax | 14 |
| Curry | 2 |
| Dona Ana | 13 |
| Eddy | 2 |
| Grant | 6 |
| Guadalupe | 8 |
| Lincoln | 6 |
| Luna | 3 |
| McKinley | 8 |
| Mora | 15 |
| Otero | 4 |
| Quay | 3 |
| Rio Arriba | 22 |
| Roosevelt | 2 |
| Sandoval | 8 |
| Sierra | 3 |
| San Miguel | 30 |
| Santa Fe | 18 |
| San Juan | 4 |
| Socorro | 16 |
| Taos | 15 |
| Torrance | 9 |
| Union | 10 |
| Valencia | 15 |
| Total | 265 |

By order of the Republican State Central Committee, not more than the number of delegates allotted to each county will be placed upon the temporary roll of any convention and the county convention will avoid trouble by not selecting double delegates.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the State Central Committee viz:

"Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that at all Republican Conventions to be hereafter held in the State of New Mexico, the unit rule be not recognized or enforced when adopted in any county convention or precinct caucus of the state, as in any way affecting the liberty of action of individual delegates to such State convention; and

"Be it further Resolved, that the State Chairman be instructed to incorporate the foregoing paragraph of this resolution or the gist thereof, in the call of the state conventions."

The credentials of all delegates to the State Convention and all notices of contest must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Republican Central Committee, at Santa Fe, by the 23rd of August not later than nine o'clock of the said date.

In any county in which there is no Republican County Chairman the County Convention shall be called by a member of the State Republican Central Committee.

Proxies for delegates will not be recognized except when held by the persons who are residents of the County from which the delegate elect was chosen.

Precinct primaries shall be held in each County not less than 5 days prior to the date of holding the County conventions and not less than five days' notice of the said primaries shall be given by precinct Chairmen.

The Republican Central Committee will meet in the city of Santa Fe,

in the Supreme Court Chamber on the morning of August 23rd, at ten o'clock for the purpose of preparing the temporary roll of the convention and passing on contests, if any may exist.

Done at Santa Fe, July 1st, 1916.

Ralph C. Ely,
Chairman.

Attest
Jose D. Sena, Secy.
N. B. The State Corporation Commission announces an open passenger rate on all railroads of one fare and a third for the round trip from all points in New Mexico to and from Santa Fe for dates covering this Convention.

OUR GIANT SEQUOIAS



IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

THE Sequoia National park is twenty-four years old, yet, east of the Rockies, it is scarcely known. Yellowstone and Yosemite are the only names which the enormous majority of easterners think of when national parks are mentioned. Nevertheless, Sequoia is, perhaps, in point of average beauty, the superior of all. It was dear to the heart of John Muir, father of National parks, and Chief Geographer R. B. Marshall, who knows them all as no other man knows them, having surveyed or traversed them in person, has declared in print that it possesses beauty as great as all others combined.

It is par excellence the camping-out park, as some day will be discovered. Perhaps the most potent reason for its lack of celebrity is that this is the Big Tree park, and the general public associates the Big Trees of California with Yosemite. The Mariposa grove, within easy reach of the Yosemite valley, contains several enormous sequoia trees. In fact the Yosemite National park contains three groves of these giants, the two others being the Merced and Tuolumne groves, which lie within easy reach to the north-west.

The Sequoia National park, however, which lies many miles south of Yosemite, was created to preserve, for the use and pleasure of the people of the United States, by far the greatest grove of the oldest, the biggest, and the most remarkable trees living in this world. They number 1,166,000. Of these, 12,000 exceed 100 feet in diameter. The General Sherman tree, most celebrated of all, is 279.9 feet high with a diameter of 36.5 feet. The Abraham Lincoln tree is 270 feet high with a diameter of 31 feet. The William McKinley tree is 291 feet high with a diameter of 28 feet.

Of Mighty Dimensions.
The General Grant National park is usually mentioned with Sequoia because, though separated by six miles of mountain and forest, the two are practically the same national park. It contains only 2,536 acres and was created only for the protection of the General Grant tree, a monster sequoia 264 feet high and 35 feet in diameter. But General Grant shares his domain with distinguished neighbors, notably the George Washington tree, which is only nine feet less in height and six feet less in diameter.

The sequoias are the oldest living things in this world. "They are the connecting link," writes Ellsworth Huntington, "between the ancient East and the modern West."

Three thousand fence posts, sufficient to support a wire fence around 8,000 or 9,000 acres, have been made from one of these giants, and that was only the first step toward using its huge carcass. Six hundred and fifty thousand shingles, enough to cover the roofs of 70 or 80 houses, formed the second item of its product. Finally there still remained hundreds of cords of firewood which no one could use because of the prohibitive expense of hauling the wood out of the mountains. The upper third of the trunk and all the branches lie on the ground where they fell, not visibly rotting, but simply waiting till some foolish camper shall light a devastating fire.

"Huge as the sequoias are, their size is scarcely so wonderful as their age. A tree that has lived 500 years is still in its early youth; one that has rounded out 1,000 summers and winters is only in full maturity; and old age, the three score years and ten of the sequoias, does not come for 17 or 18 centuries.

Growing Before Exodus.
"How old the oldest trees may be is not yet certain, but I have counted the rings of 79 that were over 2,000 years of age, of three that were over 3,000, and of one that was 3,150.

Home of the Golden Trout.
The general country is one of the most beautiful in America, abounding in splendid streams, noble valleys, striking ridges, and towering mountains. Some of the best trout fishing in the world is found here. The park is the home of the celebrated golden trout, which is found nowhere else in such perfection of color.

These mountains and valleys form literally one of the most available pleasure spots on the continent. It is easily traveled and abounds in fine camping grounds. The water is drinkable in all the streams. Aside from the sequoias the largest, oldest, tallest, and most valuable forest trees are found here. There are forests of pine, fir, cedar, and many deciduous trees that are fairly royal. There are many shrubs, wild flowers, ferns and mosses of wonderful luxuriance and beauty. It is a park of birds.

In laying out the boundaries of Sequoia National park some of the most superb of American scenic country was unaccountably omitted. Just to the north lies the wonderful valley of the Kings river with its spectacular canyon and picturesque mountains, while directly on the east, over the Great Western divide, lies the valley of the Owens river widely celebrated for its beauty. Mount Whitney, on its east bank, is the loftiest mountain in the United States. These two districts are easily reached from the national park, of which they are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a natural part.